

man who led the troops of Greece against the Turks, were executed by a firing squad.

Condemned to death for treason, held responsible for the crushing defeat administered to the Greeks by Mustafa Kemal, the Ministers at first refused to believe the Government would really go through with it. They were aware that the British threatened to sever relations if they were known to have ordered the execution of the traitors.

Finally the hour arrived. Priests arrived at the jail and the doomed men were offered communion. They partook kneeling in the barred chamber—the men who once were all highest and all powerful in Greece, whose words moved armies, now unable to save their own lives.

All were on hand except former Premier Gounaris, who was too ill to leave his bed for the pre-death ceremony. Immediately after the communion the condemned men were hurried to the place of execution. Gounaris, scarcely able to raise his head, was rolled out of bed into a stretcher, placed in an ambulance and so was conveyed to the spot selected.

Six squads of soldiers, five riflemen in each, were waiting there to send the fallen statesmen into the next world. They stood like automatons, eyes straight ahead, as emotionless as wax figures, as the prisoners were brought in. Gounaris was lifted out of the ambulance and placed before the firing squad. He was too sick to pay much attention to what was going on. Indifferent, huddled, with hands thrust deep in his pockets, he stood there with his head bowed until the volley crashed.

Gounaris dreamed of making war and restoring "the ancient glory that was Greece." He failed and paid with his life.

Baltazis, who had been a Cabinet Minister under several Premiers, was debonair to the last. He couldn't control his nervousness as he stepped out of it manifested itself in the fidgety way he kept polishing his monocle, occasionally putting it to his eye to look over the preparations for execution. Gen. Hadjinas, commander of the army of Greece in their fateful attempt to hold back the Turks in Asia Minor, was forced to suffer military degradation before being shot.

Deposed from his high office as war leader of the Greek military machine, he stood stiffly at attention when some of the very men he used to command approached him to cut the buttons off his uniform tunic and tear his badges from his breast. They sawed off the buttons, ripped away the badges and left him disgraced—a row of ragged holes in his jacket where his marks of rank had been. Tears trickled slowly down his grim face. A few minutes later his body was carried out.

The others were laggard, pale and weary looking as they marched to death, but they kept their nerve to the finish. The court martial which condemned these men stated their offense as follows:

"They concealed from the people the danger of King Constantine's return, which they sought in order to enjoy high office under him. They stifled public opinion against them by terrorist methods and arranged a pretended offensive against Constantinople, thereby bringing about the enemy's offensive."

TROTSKY DENOUNCES FRENCH FREEMASONRY

Calls It a Poison and Incompatible With Communism.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. Moscow, Nov. 29.—Freemasonry is denounced as incompatible with communism by Leon Trotsky, Soviet Commissar for War and Navy, in the *Pravda*. "It constitutes a poison in the body of the French Communist party," he writes, "just as the church poisons the body of English labor."

"Lloyd George is right when he described the church as the central electric station of politics, and in France the Masonic lodges play the same role." He continued, "French freemasonry provides a method whereby the capitalists may win over the Communists. French freemasonry is as reactionary as Catholicism, it is the blunt edge of a wedge to effect a class struggle by religious, sentimentality and moral formulae. Freemasonry is like Catholicism, save that bankers, parliamentary wirepullers, bought journalists and Jewish lawyers play the part of cardinals and abbots."

"The Communist cause is weakened by the association of Communists with lawyers and bankers in Masonic lodges. Better a Communist organization of 50,000 strict Communists than 100,000 who include freemasons and bourgeois journalists without program, opinion or united will."

IRISH BILLS TO BECOME LAWS BEFORE DEC. 6

Commons Sends Them to Lords Without Amendment.

LONDON, Nov. 29 (Associated Press).—The Irish bills unanimously passed their third reading in the House of Commons to-day and were sent without amendment to the House of Lords. The remaining stages will be concluded this week and the bills will become law well before December 6, the last day allowed.

John Robert Clynes associated the Labor party with the final stages of this legislation, which, he said, offered England an opportunity of atonement to Ireland, and, like many other members, he appealed to the leaders to bury the hatchet and work for unity.

SAYS HAIG, NOT FOCH, WON THE GREAT WAR

Book Credits British Commander With Strategy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau. Another book telling just who won the war is off the press. But it's one by George A. B. Dower and Lieut.-Col. Boraston, entitled "Sir Douglas Haig's Command." It is of especial interest to the British public because it makes the astonishing statement that it was Haig and not Foch who planned the counter offensive that ended the war.

The fact that the book was written with the approval of Sir Haig from information supplied by him adds considerable weight to the argument advanced. It is stated that Foch wanted Haig to attack the Germans on the Roye-Chaulnes line, but the British generalissimo refused and submitted a different plan of attack.

There was a heated debate, but Foch was finally persuaded to abandon an alternative scheme and adopt Haig's plan. The British then attacked on the Hindenburg line, despite the fact that Haig had received a telegram from the Cabinet reproaching him for his controversy with Foch and informing him that if he failed in his counter-offensive he would have to resign. When the attack succeeded, the book says, Foch immediately adopted all of Haig's proposals and thereby the war was won.

The book naturally is being cordially received by the British public.

U. S. NOT NEGOTIATING WITH TURKS OR REDS

Lausanne Delegation Denies Reported Mosul Oil Agreement.

WAIVE CAPITULATIONS

Allies Bar Russians From Full Participation, Yield on Aegean Isles.

SOVIET MAY NOT REMAIN

Curzon Averts Breakdown of Conference by Upholding Turkish Demand.

By LAURENCE KILLS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. LAUSANNE, Nov. 29.—Although attempts are being made to make it appear that the American delegation is negotiating privately with the Turks and the other delegations here, thus giving rise to such fantastic reports as that of a Russo-Turco-American agreement, THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent learns that the American delegation has entered into no negotiations whatsoever outside the conference, notwithstanding many invitations to do so. This attitude probably is taken on advice from Washington.

The Turks seem really desirous of making peace here, but this peace has always Mosul and its oil rights as a main condition, and all other considerations eventually come down to that point.

Turks Win on Capitulations.

The American delegation's position is that they know nothing of persistent rumors from London concerning an agreement reached with the State Department in Washington on Mosul oil rights, and that they are prepared to demand full participation in any oil privileges only if that region becomes Turkish property.

Amet Pascha called on Ambassador Richard Washburn Child again last evening but Mr. Child confined himself merely to defining the American position as shown in Secretary Hughes's note. Ismet expressed himself as favoring a few of the American points but is known to have disagreed with others, including the capitulations and minority issues.

The Americans are understood to be preparing another statement, a new one affecting the straits problem in view of the decision to take up that matter Friday.

An important ruling to-day in favor of the Turks was that the old economic capitulations be entirely waived. This is complete recognition of Turkish sovereignty, never before conceded by the Western Powers. Under the old capitulations Turkey was told what duty she could place upon their goods, this being 11 per cent. ad valorem, and no additional taxes without the consent of the Powers. The Turks are now victorious, and are believed to be ready to make some concessions concerning judicial capitulations covering the legal rights of foreign residents.

No Full Part for Russians.

The Allies, with Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy finally acceding, rejected to-night the Russo-Turkish demand for equal participation by the Russians in all Near Eastern settlements. But this afternoon the Allies, meeting in the Territorial Commission, conceded the Turkish demand in behalf of their Russian allies that the disposition and status of the Aegean Islands near the straits were part of the straits problem, and that the Russians should be present in that discussion.

Whether the Russians will remain here, in view of the allied rejection of their chief demands, is uncertain to-night. Christian Rakovsky refused to make a statement. But the Turks, with whom the main issue is peace or war, are not going to leave the conference, citing as precedent the Geneva conference, where Turkish Russians remained when Turkish participation was refused.

The close working alliance of the Turks and the Russians was emphasized in to-day's happenings when the Turks, in the subcommittee headed by Gen. Veygand considering the future status of the Aegean Islands, absolutely refused to continue discussion unless the Russians were present. The subcommittee refused to concede this point and made the strange ruling that the Russian interest in the straits concerns only the Bosphorus end.

"All right, then," said Ismet Pascha, "we shall remain here, like the Americans, but we shall not go ahead with your discussions." It was when the subcommittee finally reported to the full commission that Lord Curzon upheld the position taken by the Turks and thus saved the conference from a break over Russia's status.

The position of the Greek delegation in consequence of the executions in Athens yesterday still remains in doubt. A meeting is being held to-night to determine what to do. Former Premier Venizelos absent himself to-day from the conference, but other Greek representatives were present and M. Venizelos previously had a talk with Lord Curzon.

The Greek suggestion but is now stated to be present to-morrow, indicating that he will not resign from the delegation.

The opening of the Black Sea to British warships is one of the great objects of British diplomacy. She apparently has accepted the idea of one warship at a time passing through the straits, which first came out here as a Turkish suggestion but is now stated to have been put out originally by the British. The British are trying, it is understood, to arrange with the Russians for coal stations in their two Black Sea ports, thus making practical for the first time a British Black Sea fleet, whose object would be to protect the league of the Balkan States, if formed, as well as Mesopotamia and Batum.

The number of British naval officers here shows that this is a new phase of the British naval policy. The Russians are aware of the British plan and are working on the Turks to repudiate the one warship idea, under which the Black Sea would cease to be a Russian lake, as before the war. The Turks a week ago were in favor of closing the Dardanelles to all warships, but have significantly changed their attitude.

FOUND ANYTHING?

If so, see it in the advertisement in the last and second columns of to-day's New York Herald.

King George of Greece Sends Thanks to U. S.

ATHENS, Nov. 29 (Associated Press).—King George of Greece to-day sent a message to the American people on the occasion of Thanksgiving Day through Charles V. Vickery, head of the Near East Relief, saying: "The interest and sympathy of the American people in the sufferings of Greece's million refugees have been of great comfort and inspiration to the Greek people. Even this great catastrophe of suffering and exile will not be without compensation if it serves to bind Greece closer in ties of friendship and humanitarian endeavor to the United States. Greece to-day faces the greatest refugee problem in the history of the world. The Greek people face it manfully and with confidence, fortified by the knowledge that their cause is the cause of all the united Christian peoples of the world."

NO TIME FOR FRANCE TO REDUCE ARMY

Poincare to Consult With Bonar Law Regarding Brussels Conference.

PARIS, Nov. 29. (Associated Press).—Premier Poincare has accepted the British Prime Minister's invitation to go to London on December 9 for a preliminary discussion of the Brussels Conference on reparations, according to the *Matin*. The Italian and the Belgian Premiers are expected to attend. Premier Poincare urges convening the Brussels meeting as soon as possible, naming December 15 as the latest date which would permit the Allies to make decisions before January.

Andrew Maginot, Minister of War and Pensions, in the budget debate in the chamber to-day said:

"The Government considers the moment has not come to push disarmament further than we have gone. You already have reduced military service to half. Fifty-five divisions have been cut to thirty-two, and in four years the war budget has been reduced by more than one-third. What nation can support its protests of pacifism by similar facts? Yet it is we who are accused of militarism. To go farther would mean disorganization of the army."

M. Maginot expressed the opinion that, counting the increased cost of everything, the military charges for 1923 are less than those of 1914. The French policy toward Germany, as incorporated in the plan for occupation of the Ruhr industrial district and control of the Rhineland, appears to be based upon three primary ideas:

First—The Government must satisfy the French people that the German obligations toward France are not to be allowed to drift indefinitely.

Second—The French Government, by its patience and its repeated delays, will show Great Britain, America and neutral countries that it has not acted hastily or imprudently.

Third—That if during the next six or eight weeks there should be no prospect of any workable plans of payments being adopted by Germany alone, or with the assistance of allied or neutral countries, then France will be compelled to act.

Inquiry to-day indicates that the utterances of the French press yesterday with regard to Cabinet action were based upon information derived from members of the Government, which it was designed should be published to reassure the French public that reparations were not being neglected. The adverse effect abroad upon opinion and upon foreign exchanges, however, appears to have caused the issuance of the Government's general denial of the exactness of the details of the plan.

RHINELAND FEARS FRENCH MEAN SEIZURE

Cologne 'Gazette' Takes Ruhr Invasion Report Seriously.

By LINCOLN EYRE.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau. Berlin, Nov. 29.

Official Berlin breathed easier to-day as a result of dispatches from Paris exposing the exaggerated character of earlier news relative to a French Government program of coercion should the Brussels conference break down. There is still much anxiety, but Premier Poincare's proposed visit to London and the unfavorable reaction in British governmental circles accorded France's suggestion of invading the Ruhr valley seem both the mark and stocks of Rhineland steel and iron industries sharply upward.

The excitement in the Rhineland has not abated. The Paris correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* insists that the Quai d'Orsay's program as announced in the *Matin* is not a bluff but must be taken with the utmost seriousness. Acting apparently upon orders from the Government the press is holding less upon the Rhineland separatist movement.

BRITAIN BRINGING NEW FUNDING PLANS HERE

Will Permit Her to Cancel Debts for French Concessions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau. London, Nov. 29.

By withdrawing the Balfour note regarding the cancellation of interrelated debts, which now seems probable, Britain will be free to cancel any debts she likes while fulfilling obligations to America under a funding arrangement on which Stanley Baldwin, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has been working for some time.

Mr. Baldwin expects to sail December 27 to submit definite proposals to Washington. It is considered likely that if Britain cancels any debts owing to her it will be as the price of a French concession regarding German reparations.

SEES NO NATION STRONG ENOUGH TO GO IT ALONE

French Senator Says Solution Is International Union.

PARIS, Nov. 29 (Associated Press).—At the American Club's Thanksgiving dinner to-night the French Senator, Henry De Jouvenel, said:

"The League of Nations is the best means for us to collaborate with the United States, but since the United States did not see fit to come in we have found that the same league is the best medium for us to get along without them. There is no nation in Europe big enough, strong enough and courageous enough to go it alone. The solution of the great problem in the future lies in international union."

BRITISH CALL HALT ON SHIP SCRAPPING

Process to Be Stopped Until Other Nations Signing Arms Treaty Act.

ENGLAND MOVES ALONE

Washington Says No U. S. Vessel Will Be Scrapped Until Treaty Is Effective.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau. London, Nov. 29.

Great Britain has decided not to scrap any more warships until the United States and the other nations which signed the treaty for the limitation of armament made at the Washington conference have scrapped their share. Commander Eyre Monsell, financial secretary to the Admiralty, announced to-day in the House of Commons.

Much to the surprise of some of the members, he revealed that Great Britain was the only country which thus far had put this part of the agreement into effect, while France and Italy as yet had even failed to ratify it. He added that Britain had already sold eight capital ships to shipbreaking firms as they had been rendered useless for war purposes, that six others had been rendered incapable of further war service and two more would be dealt with at the end of the month. The United States and Japan, he said, had not disposed of any vessels other than those which were possibly obsolete and have been disposed of in the ordinary course.

"But now that Great Britain's intentions have been shown," he added, "no more ships will be dealt with until the other countries have acted."

In making the announcement Monsell gave the strength in capital ships of each country as follows: Britain, twenty-three, of which one is due to be scrapped; United States twenty-six, of which four are due to be scrapped; Japan fifteen, of which five are due to be scrapped. He stated further that the United States had fifteen capital ships in various stages of completion and that of those under the agreement only two were to be completed as battleships and two as aircraft carriers.

Washington Will Await Ratification of Treaty.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. Washington, D. C., Nov. 29.

Great Britain's decision to halt the ship scrapping process, as announced

on the floor of the House of Commons to-day by Commander Eyre Monsell, Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, will have no effect whatever on the policy of the United States Navy. There is no obligation for any nation to scrap ships until the treaty is ratified.

Officials of the department, while confirming to-night the accuracy of the statement made as to the ships scrapped by Great Britain, stated categorically that no American vessel in the scrapping quota, and which is fit for service, will be disposed of until the naval treaty comes into effect. Certain ships scrapped already and in process of scrapping were so dealt with on the ground that, although they were covered by the treaty, they were obsolete and would have been disposed of in any case.

Work on the vessels under construction and which are to be destroyed under the treaty ceased on February 5 last, but they have been kept in such shape that if the treaty should fall through—a remote contingency—the work of construction could be immediately taken up. No further interference with these or the seaworthy vessels in the American scrapping program is contemplated.

In connection with the British announcement it was stated here that the British navy has not suffered any diminution of strength. Some of the ships scrapped were obsolete, while others were out of commission from the time that the German fleet sank off Scapa Flow. As interpreted here the extent of the British scrapping does not imply a sacrifice, but, perhaps, a considerable saving on the part of that country.

France Is Urged to Ratify Accords.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau. Paris, Nov. 29.

Admitting that the Washington naval accords contain provisions objectionable to French naval experts, the *Figaro* nevertheless urges the Government to ratify them inasmuch as the American Government is attaching such importance to the mere act of ratification.

Recalling a statement by the Minister of Marine that "for a period of ten years the French Government does not foresee putting any capital ships on the ways" and that France is not building any airplane carriers, which is the only item in the category limited by the Washington accord, the *Figaro* asks: "Wouldn't it be better to finish with the problem by making such reserves as we consider necessary than allow us to be thought that we have no intention of meeting the problem?"

WANAMAKER HAS GOOD DAY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—John Wanamaker's condition to-night was reported by his physicians as "about the same, with but minor changes." The bulletin added that the patient had "slept well, passed a comfortable day and is resting quietly."

Mr. Wanamaker has been confined to his home for several weeks with a heavy cold.

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SAY BAVARIAN LEADER IS LEAGUED WITH SOVIET

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau. Berlin, Nov. 29.

Adolph Hitler, the Bavarian Fascist leader, is openly charged with being in league with the Soviet Government of Russia on the one hand and backed by American dollars on the other. Concerning Soviet support the *Bayrischer Staats-Zeitung* says that Moscow is willing to back Hitler because he can stir up strife and increase the misery of the proletariat, thereby making another part of the world ripe for communism.

That Hitler's war chest is well filled was shown Saturday when a fine fleet of motor cars gathered to transport his "shock troops" to Regensburg, where a demonstration had been planned. At that time the railway union refused to man a special train to carry his followers. But Saturday he gathered automobiles from mysterious sources, ignoring the railways, and the meeting was held.

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